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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/788,499	02/21/2001	Izumi Miyake	0879-0300P	6705

2292 7590 05/06/2005

BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH
PO BOX 747
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747

EXAMINER	
ONUAKU, CHRISTOPHER O	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/788,499	MIYAKE, IZUMI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Christopher O. Onuaku	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *7 and 10-15* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8 and 9* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *2/21/01&6/2/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington,* 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claim 1 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 in view of Hamano et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,604,928).

Regarding claim 1, claim 6 of the U.S. Patent No. U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 cite the features of claim 1 of this application including a camera comprising and image pickup forming image light representing a subject on a light receiving surface of an image pickup element, and converting the image light into an image signal, a GPS unit which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery

with the camera, a measurement data receiver receiving measurement data obtained by said GPS unit, a recorder recording the measurement data received by the measurement data receiver and the image signal obtained by the image pickup on a recording medium (see lines 2-11).

Claim 6 fails to cite the claimed features of claim 1 of this application such as a controller stopping elements of the camera from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded, the elements generating the noise comprising at least one of the image pickup and the recorder.

Hamano et al disclose a radio transmit-receive unit 3 which can perform the communication processing stably without being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of a computer unit, whereby if a communication processing request from the radio transmit-receive unit 3 occurs, control means (computer 1) sets the system state of a sub-CPU-2 being activated to a rest state, a counter 16 starts clocking the signal receive time of the radio transmit-receive unit 3 when the system state of the sub-CPU 1 is in a rest state, and a latch circuit 17 holds electric field strength information of carrier received by the radio transmit-receive unit 3 upon the termination of clocking by the counter 16; and the computer unit 1 switches the system of the sub-CPU 2 being at rest to an active state, based on the end state of clocking by the counter 16 to restart the activation of the sub-CPU 2, whereby the radio transmit-receive unit 3 can perform the communication processing stably, without being affected by high frequency noise arising with the system activation of the sub-CPU-2 (see col.4,

line 29 to col.5, line 48). Thus, Hamano et al teach a control unit (computer unit 1) deactivating a computer unit (sub-CPU 2) when the transmit receive unit 3 is performing communication processing in order to avoid being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of the computer unit (sub-CPU 2). It would have been obvious to add the controller stopping elements limitation to claim 6 of US Patent No. 6,222,985) in order to utilize the principle, as taught by Hamano et al, of deactivating (stopping) a means that can generate interference (e.g., noise) that would interfere with the processing of another unit (for example, measurement data calculation by the G.P.S. unit), until the required processing is completed, in order to avoid noise (for example) interfering with the process

The invention defined by claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928, is drawn to the same invention as claim 1 of this current application. Furthermore, claim 1 of current application is obvious over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928, because claim 1 of current application is broader than claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928. Allowance of claim 1 of current application would result in an unjustified time-wise extention of the monopoly previously granted for the invention defined by patent claim 6, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928, therefore obviousness type double patenting is appropriate.

3. Claim 5 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 in

view of Ishii et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,928), and further in view of Hamano et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,604,928).

Regarding claim 5, claim 6 of the U.S. Patent No. U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 cite the features of claim 5 of this application including a camera comprising an image pickup forming image light representing a subject on a light receiving surface of an image pickup element, and converting the image light into an image signal, a GPS unit which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera, a measurement data receiver receiving measurement data obtained by said GPS unit, a recorder recording the measurement data received by the measurement data receiver and the image signal obtained by the image pickup on a recording medium (see lines 1-11).

Claim 6 fails to cite the claimed features of claim 5 of this application such as a strobe unit for emitting strobe light.

Ishii et al teach in Fig.2 a video camera having light emission means such as a storbe 9 which illuminates a foreground object with light emitted by the strobe (see col.6, lines 20-27 and col.9, lines 31-39). It would have been obvious to add the strobe unit limitation to claim 6 of US Patent No. 6,222,985), as taught by Ishii et al, in order provide emission of strobe light.

Claim 6 and Ishii et al fail to cite the claimed features of claim 5 of this application such as a controller stopping elements on the camera from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded, and a controller stopping the strobe unit from generating noise that

interferes with the GPS unit, while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded.

Hamano et al disclose a radio transmit-receive unit 3 which can perform the communication processing stably without being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of a computer unit, whereby if a communication processing request from the radio transmit-receive unit 3 occurs, control means (computer 1) sets the system state of a sub-CPU-2 being activated to a rest state, a counter 16 starts clocking the signal receive time of the radio transmit-receive unit 3 when the system state of the sub-CPU 1 is in a rest state, and a latch circuit 17 holds electric field strength information of carrier received by the radio transmit-receive unit 3 upon the termination of clocking by the counter 16; and the computer unit 1 switches the system of the sub-CPU 2 being at rest to an active state, based on the end state of clocking by the counter 16 to restart the activation of the sub-CPU 2, whereby the radio transmit-receive unit 3 can perform the communication processing stably, without being affected by high frequency noise arising with the system activation of the sub-CPU-2 (see col.4, line 29 to col.5, line 48). Thus, Hamano et al teach a control unit (computer unit 1) deactivating a computer unit (sub-CPU 2) when the transmit receive unit 3 is performing communication processing in order to avoid being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of the computer unit (sub-CPU 2).

It would have been obvious to add the controller stopping elements limitation to claim 6 of US Patent No. 6,222,985) in order to utilize the principle, as taught by Hamano et al, of deactivating (stopping) a means that can generate interference (e.g.,

noise) that would interfere with the processing of another unit (for example, stopping elements on the camera from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded, or stopping the strobe unit from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit measurement data calculation by the G.P.S. unit, while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded), until the required processing is completed, in order to avoid noise (for example) interfering with the process.

The invention defined by claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No.5,410,225), is drawn to the same invention as claim 5 of this current application. Furthermore, claim 5 of current application is obvious over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No. 5,410,225, because claim 5 of current application is broader than claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928. Allowance of claim 5 of current application would result in an unjustified time-wise extension of the monopoly previously granted for the invention defined by patent claim 6, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No. 5,410,225, therefore obviousness type double patenting is appropriate.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 in view of Ishii et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,928), and further in view of Hamano et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,604,928).

Regarding claim 6, claim 6 of the U.S. Patent No. U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 cite the features of claim 6 of this application including a camera comprising an image pickup forming image light representing a subject on a light receiving surface of an image pickup element, and converting the image light into an image signal, a GPS unit which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera, a measurement data receiver receiving measurement data obtained by said GPS unit, a recorder recording the measurement data received by the measurement data receiver and the image signal obtained by the image pickup on a recording medium (see lines 1-4&8-14).

Claim 6 fails to cite the claimed features of claim 5 of this application such as an output sequentially outputting the image signal obtained by the image pickup to an image display which is connected to the camera or which is built in the camera, the image display functioning as a finder.

Ishii et al teach in Fig.2 a video camera having light emission means such as a EVF 30 for displaying image on a viewfinder (see col.15, lines 3-9 and col.17, lines 9-20). It would have been obvious to add the EVF unit limitation to claim 6 of US Patent No. 6,222,985), as taught by Ishii et al, in order provide viewfinder to display an image.

Claim 6 and Ishii et al fail to cite the claimed features of claim 5 of this application such as a controller stopping the image display from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded.

Hamano et al disclose a radio transmit-receive unit 3 which can perform the communication processing stably without being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of a computer unit, whereby if a communication processing request from the radio transmit-receive unit 3 occurs, control means (computer 1) sets the system state of a sub-CPU-2 being activated to a rest state, a counter 16 starts clocking the signal receive time of the radio transmit-receive unit 3 when the system state of the sub-CPU 1 is in a rest state, and a latch circuit 17 holds electric field strength information of carrier received by the radio transmit-receive unit 3 upon the termination of clocking by the counter 16; and the computer unit 1 switches the system of the sub-CPU 2 being at rest to an active state, based on the end state of clocking by the counter 16 to restart the activation of the sub-CPU 2, whereby the radio transmit-receive unit 3 can perform the communication processing stably, without being affected by high frequency noise arising with the system activation of the sub-CPU-2 (see col.4, line 29 to col.5, line 48). Thus, Hamano et al teach a control unit (computer unit 1) deactivating a computer unit (sub-CPU 2) when the transmit receive unit 3 is performing communication processing in order to avoid being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of the computer unit (sub-CPU 2).

It would have been obvious to add the controller stopping image display from generating noise limitation to claim 6 of US Patent No. 6,222,985) in order to utilize the principle, as taught by Hamano et al, of deactivating (stopping) a means that can generate interference (e.g., noise) that would interfere with the processing of another unit (for example, stopping image display from generating noise that interferes with the

GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded, in order to avoid noise (for example) interfering with the process.

The invention defined by claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No.5,410,225), is drawn to the same invention as claim 6 of this current application. Furthermore, claim 6 of current application is obvious over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No. 5,410,225, because claim 6 of current application is broader than claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928. Allowance of claim 6 of current application would result in an unjustified time-wise extension of the monopoly previously granted for the invention defined by patent claim 6, as modified by US Patent No. 5,604,928 and U.S. Patent No. 5,410,225, therefore obviousness type double patenting is appropriate.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1,2&56 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985.

Regarding claim 8, claims 1,2&5 of the U.S. Patent No. U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 cite the features of claim 8 of this application including a camera for optically or electrically recording an image representing a subject on a recording mediumwhen the shutter is released, the camera comprising a measurement data receiver receiving measurement data obtained by a GPS unit which is connected to the camera or which is built in the camera, a decision unit deciding whether the measurement data received,

received by the measurement data receiver, has an error, a recorder recording the measurement data on the recording medium when the decision unit decides that the measurement data does not have an error (see claim 1, lines 1-11), a warning element warning that the GPS unit cannot obtain measurement data, when the decision unit decides that the measurement data has an error (see claim 2, lines 5-8), wherein the decision unit decides that the measurement data has an error when the measurement data transmitted by the GPS unit indicates that the GPS unit cannot obtain measurement data (see claim 5, 1-5).

The invention defined by claims 1,2&5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 is drawn to the same invention as claim 8 of this current application. Furthermore, claim 8 of current application is obvious over claims 1,2&5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 because claim 8 of current application is broader than claims 1,2&5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985. Allowance of claim 8 of current application would result in an unjustified time-wise extension of the monopoly previously granted for the invention defined by patent claims 1,2&5, therefore obviousness type double patenting is appropriate.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985.

Regarding claim 9, claim 4 of the U.S. Patent No. U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 cite the features of claim 9 of this application including wherein the decision unit decides that the measurement data does not have an error, when the difference between the

two pieces of measurement data sequentially received by the measurement data receiver is not greater than the threshold level (see lines 1-7).

The invention defined by claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985 is drawn to the same invention as claim 9 of this current application. Furthermore, claim 9 of current application is obvious over claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,229,953 because claim 9 of current application is broader than claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,222,985. Allowance of claim 9 of current application would result in an unjustified time-wise extension of the monopoly previously granted for the invention defined by patent claim 4, therefore obviousness type double patenting is appropriate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

9. Claim 9 recites the limitation "when the difference between the two pieces of measurement data" in lines 2-3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-4&8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuo (US 5,596,494) in view of Takahashi et al (US 5,671,451) and further in view of Hamano et al (US 5,604,928).

Regarding claim 1, Kuo discloses in Fig.1&4 a method and apparatus to acquire instantaneous terrestrial images and the absolute geographysical coordinate information for terrestrial objects within the captured images simultaneously and with high degree of accuracy, comprising:

a) image pickup forming image light representing a subject on a light receiving surface of an image pickup element, and converting the image light into an image signal (see frame imaging device 31; col.11, lines 7-16);

b) a GPS unit which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera (see Fig.2(a)&2(b); GPS receiver 2; col.5, lines 15-25; col.6, lines 1-14);

b) measurement data receiver receiving measurement data obtained by the GPS unit; (see instrument computer 33, col.11, lines 7-20 and col.12, line 10 to col.13, line 12);

c) recorder recording the measurement data received by the measurement data receiver and the image signal obtained by the image pickup on a recording medium (see the digital recorder 60 of the instrument computer 33; col.12, line 10 to col.13, line 12).

Kuo fail to explicitly disclose GPS unit which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera.

Takahashi et al disclose in Fig.1,2(a)&2(b) a data recording unit in use with a camera related to a camera having therein a function of information recording capable of recording, on a recording medium such as a film, photographing-state-related information of a camera relevant to photographing state such as a photographing position of a camera and photographing time and photographing related information of a camera related to photographing drive control of a camera, together with photographed images, by use of a satellite positioning system represented by GPS (Global Positioning System comprising the GPS receiver 2 and the camera section 1 wherein the GPS and the camera unit are powwred from the common battery chamber 7; col.5, lines 15-25). It would have been obvious to modify Kuo by realizing the Kuo system with a battery system in order to power the camera and GPS systems of Kuo from a common battery system, thereby providing an alternative power supply system to the Kuo system.

Kuo and Takahashi et al fail to explicitly disclose control means for stopping elements of the camera from generating noise that interferes with the GPS unit while the GPS unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded, the elements generating the noise comprising at least one of the image pickup and the recorder. In

similar field of endeavor, Hamano et al teach a radio transmit-receive unit 3 which can perform the communication processing stably without being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of a computer unit, whereby if a communication processing request from the radio transmit-receive unit 3 occurs, control means (computer 1) sets the system state of a sub-CPU 2 being activated to a rest state, a counter 16 starts clocking the signal receive time of the radio transmit-receive unit 3 when the system state of the sub-CPU 2 is in a rest state, and a latch circuit holds electric field strength information of carrier received by the radio transmit-receive unit 3 upon the termination of clocking by the counter 16 and the computer unit I switches the system state of the sub-CPU 2 being at rest to an active state, based on the end state of clocking by the counter 16 to restart the activation of the sub-CPU 2, whereby the radio transmit-receive unit 3 can perform the communication processing stably, without being affected by high frequency noise arising with the system activation of the sub-CPU 2 (see col.4, line 29 to col.5, line 48). Thus, Hamano et al teaches a control unit (computer unit 1) deactivating a computer unit (sub-CPU 2) when the transmit-receive unit 3 is performing communication processing in order to avoid being affected by high frequency noise with the system activation of the computer unit (sub-CPU).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Takahashi by realizing Takahashi with a control means that would allow Takahashi to utilize the principle, as taught by Hamano et al, of deactivating (stopping) a means that can generate interference (e.g., noise) that would interfere with the temporary processing of another unit (for example, measurement data calculation by the G.P.S. unit), until the required processing is completed, in order to avoid noise (for example) interfering with the process.

Regarding claim 3, Kuo disclose wherein the measurement data receiver repeatedly receives the measurement data from the G.P.S. unit at a "predetermined cycle" to thereby renew the measurement data (see col.12, lines 18-37; and col. 15, lines 8-27).

Regarding claim 2&4, Kuo discloses wherein measurement data receiver receives the measurement data to be recorded from the GPS unit (see GPS antenna 34) "before"/"after" photographing (see col.12, line 10 to col.13, line 4).

Regarding claim 8, the claimed limitations of claim 8 are accommodated in the discussions of claim I above except for the claimed regeneration means(see CPU 54, and col. 13, lines 122 1), and mode switching means. Kuo clearly discloses that CPU 54 controls the recording of data from frame imaging device 31, the attitude sensing unit 32, the G.P.S. receiver 50 and the timing synchronizer 52 onto the digital recorder 60(see col. 12, lines 56-6 1), and that CPU 54 retrieves data recorded in the digital recorder 60(see col. 13, lines 12-2 1). Since CPU 54 controls the recording and retrieving of data from the digital recorder 60, CPU 54 broadly reads on the claimed mode switching means. And, with Kuo now modified with Hamano, Kuo discloses stopping of the G.P. S. unit during the reproducing (retrieving) "mode" in order to avoid the reproducing means interfering with the G.P.S. unit position measurement process.

12. Claims 5&6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuo in view Hamano and further in view of Ishii et al(US 5,410,225).

Regarding claim 5, the claimed limitations of claim 5 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 1 above. Furthermore, Kuo, now modified with Hamano, discloses G.P.S. unit and the claimed "control unit" for stopping "elements on the camera" (or means) from generating noise interfering with the G.P.S. unit while the G.P.S. unit is obtaining the measurement data to be recorded. Kuo and Hamano fail to disclose the claimed strobe unit. Ishii et al teach, in the same field of endeavor, in Fig.2 a video camera having light emission means such as a strobe 9 which illuminates a foreground object with light emitted by the strobe It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to ftirther modify Kuo by adding a strobe unit, as taught by Ishii, to provide the emission of strobe light. Furthermore, with Kuo now modified by adding the strobe unit of.Ishii,

It would have been obvious to further modify the control means of Kuo by applying to the control means of Kuo the same principle, as taught by Hamano, of a control means stopping means (e.g., strobe unit) that generate interference (e.g., noise) that would interfere with the temporary processing of another unit (for example, measurement data calculation by the G.P.S. unit), until the required processing is completed, in order to avoid noise from the strobe unit (for example) from interfering with the process (e.g., the GPS unit obtaining measurement data).

Regarding claim 6, the claimed limitations of claim 6 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 1& above, except the claimed outputting the image signal obtained by the image pickup to an image display which is connected to the camera or which is built in the camera, the display functioning as a finder. Ishii further teaches and electronic viewfinder (EVF) 30 for outputting image signal obtained by the image pickup to an EVF

30 which is connected to the CCD solid state image pickup device (or camera) 12 (see Fig.2; col.6, lines 12-27; col.9, lines 26-31 and col.13, lines 20-28).

It further would have been obvious to further modify the control means of Kuo by applying to the control means of Kuo the same principle, as taught by Hamano, of a control means stopping means (e.g., a display unit) that generate interference (e.g., noise) that would interfere with the temporary processing of another unit (for example, measurement data calculation by the G.P.S. unit), until the required processing is completed, in order to avoid noise from the display unit (for example) from interfering with the process (e.g., the GPS unit obtaining measurement data).

Allowable Subject Matter

13. Claims 7 &10-15 are allowable over the prior art of record.

14. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter.

Regarding claim 7, the invention relates to a camera which records a picked-up image and positional data which is obtained by the global positioning system (GPS) during photographing.

The closest references Kuo (US 5,596,494) teaches a method and apparatus to acquire instantaneous terrestrial images and the absolute geophysical coordinate information for terrestrial objects within the captured images simultaneously and with a high degree of accuracy, and Hamano et al (US 5,604,928) teach a portable electronic device having computer unit for performing data processing of desired information with radio communication.

However, Kuo and Hamano et al fail to explicitly disclose a camera, where the camera comprises an image regenerator reading the image signal recorded on the recording medium and outputting the image signal to an image display which is connected to the camera or which is built in the camera, to thereby display an image represented by the image signal, a mode switch switching between a photographing mode in which the image pickup and the recorder are activated, and a regeneration mode in which the image regenerator is activated, and a controller stopping the GPS unit when the regeneration mode is selected by the mode switch so as to inhibit electricity consumption.

Regarding claim 10, the invention relates to a camera which records a picked-up image and positional data which is obtained by the global positioning system (GPS) during photographing.

The closest references Kuo (US 5,596,494) teaches a method and apparatus to acquire instantaneous terrestrial images and the absolute geophysical coordinate information for terrestrial objects within the captured images simultaneously and with a high degree of accuracy, and Hamano et al (US 5,604,928) teach a portable electronic device having computer unit for performing data processing of desired information with radio communication.

However, Kuo and Hamano et al fail to explicitly disclose a camera, where the camera comprises a printer which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera, an image signal output outputting one

of the image obtained by the image pickup and an image signal read from the recording medium to the printer to thereby control the printer to print an image represented by one of the image signals and a controller prohibiting the measurement data receiver from receiving measurement data from the GPS unit while the image is being printed by the printer.

Regarding claim 15, the invention relates to a camera which records a picked-up image and positional data which is obtained by the global positioning system (GPS) during photographing.

The closest references Kuo (US 5,596,494) teaches a method and apparatus to acquire instantaneous terrestrial images and the absolute geophysical coordinate information for terrestrial objects within the captured images simultaneously and with a high degree of accuracy, and Hamano et al (US 5,604,928) teach a portable electronic device having computer unit for performing data processing of desired information with radio communication.

However, Kuo and Hamano et al fail to explicitly disclose a camera, where the camera comprises a printer which is built in the camera and to which electricity is supplied from a common battery with the camera, an image signal output outputting the image signal recorded by the recorder to the printer to control the printer to print the image represented by the image data, when a shutter switch is manipulated, and a controller controlling the measurement data receiver to receive second measurement data and controlling the recorder to record the second measurement data after the

image is printed by the printer, if the measurement data receiver has not received the first measurement data when the recorder records the image signal.

Conclusion

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher O. Onuaku whose telephone number is (703) 308-7555. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on (571) 272-7375 The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER